OUR NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE MAYOR AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Reports of Citizens and the Police on the Condition of the City.

Proceedings of the Boards of Aldermen and Council.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES FOR 1855.

The Corporation Printing and Advertising. A NEW CITY CHARTER.

PROPOSITION TO SEND A COMMITTEE TO ALBANY,

Comptroller Flagg's Bad Paper and Pens, die. die.

PROGRESS OF THE MUNICIPAL REVOLU-

TION. THE MAYOR AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS-NEW POLICE

ORDER—REPORTS OF CITIZENS AND THE POLICE ON THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NUISANCES, ETC.

The work of reform is prosecuted every day with the est unrelaxing energy; and although the herculean labors of the Mayor are constantly increasing, he appears to be equal to [the performance of his task. The nock auctioneers, the emigrant boarding house keepers, the street contractors, and all that class who prey upon the community, are in a state of constant alarm at the progress of the municipal revolution. Several mock auctioneers and emigrant boarding house keepers have been forced to restore their plunder, and the street contractors have been checked in their depredations upon the public treasury. The streets, which may now be reied as a true indication of the operation of the new ayatem, have very perceptibly improved within the last read, while the rioting and rowdy am with which the Sabbath has been descrated have received a check in the closing of liquor stores on Sundays.

The police say that the city has never been more

orderly and quiet than it was on Sunlay last, and this they attribute to the operation of the new orders in regard to liquor stores issued by the Mayor. Every violation of this order will be punished by revoking the license of each effender, which cannot be granted again except by the Board of Excise, consisting of the Mayor, the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward. Considerable epposition has been manifested, particularly among the Germans, who regard this as an encroachment on one of their inalienable rights; but Mr. Wood must not be iscouraged by the hostility or menaces of a few-the great body of the people will support him in maintaining te law in this as well as in other respects.

The following order has been issued relative to the

newarding of policemen by private citizens for special

rewarding of policemen by private citizens for special services:—

Mayon's Office, New Yonk, Jan. 4, 1855.

Sir.—Your immediate and particular attention is called to the provisions of article IV., section 4, of the Police law, passed April 13, 1853; and you are hereby netified that its requirements and peraities will henceforth be strictly enforced. The following is the section alluded to.—

"No member of the Police Department, no magistrate, clerk of pelice, nor any person authorized by law to arrest persons charged with criminal offences, shall demand or receive any present or reward for services rendered, or to be rendered, unless with the knowledge and approbation of the Mayor; such approbation to be given in writing, and to be entered in a book, to be kept in the Mayor's office. Any such officer who shall demand or receive any present or reward for abolation of this section, shall be guity of a misdemeanor; and on complaint being made to the Mayor, he shall forthwith summon the accused, together with the witnesses to establish the charge, to appear before the Board of Commissioners; and on the charge being established by the testimeny of completent witnesses, they shall immediately remove the accused from office."

Yours, respectfully.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The complaints on the Register are increasing instead of diminishing, and it now requires the constant attention of one of the clerks to record them. Some of them are, it is true, of a very trivial nature, but the majority are grievances that should not be tolerated. The folring are the reports of citizens for yesterday, and those of the police for the day previous:-

those of the police for the day previous:—
REFORTS OF CITIZENS ON THE CONDITION OF THE
CITY, &C. FOR MONDAY.

That Captain Ward, of the Seventeenth ward, discharged a prisoner who was arrested on a charge of asaunit and battery, the witness being present.

That the New Haven Ballroad Company leave their
baggage cars so as to obstruct the wals in Canal street.

That gangs of boys congregate on sundays round Oliwer street Baptist Church, interfering with the congregation.

gation.

That a gang of boys assemble on Sundays, at the northeast corner of Delancy and Orchard streets, pitching punies and conducting themselves in a disorderly man-

That Thirteenth street, between Second avenue and Broadway, has not been cleaned for two menths.

That a deep hole is allowed to remain in Broadway, in front of St. Faul's Church; and that Chatham street, from Tryon row, is in a filthy condition.

That Tenth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, because here cleaned for

That Tenth avenue, between Twenty-lifth and Twenty-sixth streets, has not been cleaned for months, nor the

sixth streets, has not been cleaned for months, nor the ashes and garbage removed.

That east side of Bowery, from Division to Bayard street, has not been cleaned since Dec. 1, 1854.

That New street is in a filthy condition, and that the sidewalks are blocked up with carts and express wagons. That the sidewalks on the east side of Montgomery street, between Madison and Henry, are in a broken and dilapitated condition.

That the lamps from Sixty-first to Eighty-fifth street, and the lamps from first eighty-fifth street, and the lamps from first eighty-fif on Third avenue, are improperly lighted, so that per-sons have to use lanterns to find their way along the

That the offal and garbage is not removed in Madison street, between James and Roosevelt.

That the lobbies, yari, &c., of the New York Post
Office, have not been cleaned since the middle of last

Office, have not been cleaned since the middle of last year.
That Twenty-sixth street, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, has not been cleaned for a long time.
That Madison avenue, from Twenty-third street, has not been cleaned for some time, and is in a filthy condition.
That the sidewalt on Madison avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, is occupied by earts and wagons, and is impassable.
That the ashes and garbage have not been moved from 56 Fast Thirteenth street for the past two months. That the line of stages do not run through on the People's route.

People's route.
That William street, between Frankfort and Duane,

That William street, between Frankfort and Duane, has not been cleaned for a long time.

That boys congregate in the neighborhood of 258 Fifth street.

That after the sewer was built in Madison street, from Market to Oliver, the contractor left about four inches of dirt on the pavement.

That since that time (October last) the street has not been swept, and is now in an impassable state.

That the occupants of house 146 Clinton street are in the habit of threwing ashes and garbage in front of said house.

That Forty-first street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, is in a fifthy condition, and that goats are permitted to run at large, destroying shrubbery, &c.; carts are also permitted to remain in the street.

That the feed store Nos. 36 and 38 Forty-first street, is a nuisance, being in a fifthy condition.

That Canal street, from Eam street to Broadway, has such been cleaned for two months.

That Canal street, from Ean street to Broadway, has not been cleaned for two months.

That Hammond street, from Washington to West street, is in a fifthy condition.

That Captain Stevenson has been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer. Complainant called on the Captain, at the S xteenth ward Station House, to remove a person fr. m a dwelling house; he refused to do it. When complainant demanded it as a right, he replied that he can to the habit of having peremptory demands made on him; and complainant asked it as a favor. He then compiled with his required, and sont an officer to examine into the matter and use his discretion. Captain Stevenson refused on the ground that he had no power to act in the case.

o act in the case.

That the street and sidewalk corner of Greenwich and bey streets is continually obstructed with articles to be That the street and mally obstructed with articles to be sold at auction.

That the street in front of Nos. 34, 36, 42, 43 and 45. Henry street, is continually filled with garbage and ashes thrown out by occupants.

That Tenth avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Forty-sixth street, has not been cleaned in fifteen months, and the street lamps are never highted.

That R. C. Foote attempted to collect Croton waterways by false pretences.

That R. C. Foote attempted to collect Croton water rents by false pretences.

That Charlton street, from Varick to Macdougal, has not been cleaned since June last, and that Varick street, above Broome, is in a fifty condition.

That Thomas Rice, on the corner of Catherine and Madison streets, kept his liquor store open all Sunday. That the lamps in Fifty-fourth street, between Third and Seventh avenues, have not been lighted for three months, although complaints have been repeatedly made. That the ashes and garbage in the Nineteenth ward have not been removed for a number of months. REPORTS OF THE POLICE FOR SUNDAY.

PRECENTS OF THE POLICE FOR SUNDAY.
First Ward.—Sidewalk in Whitehall street, from the corner of South street to the middle of the block, all caved in, and in a dangerous condition.

Eighth Ward.—Ashes in boxes and barrels have not been removed from the sidewalk in Spring street, between Wooster and Varick. The street is also in a very dirty condition. In Varick street, from Spring to Canal, the dirt from the swer and the rubbish from the block of granite buildings belonging to the railroad company have been allowed to remain in the street. The contractor for building the sewer has left heaps of paving stones in the street and heaps of dirt on the sidewalk.

This recently Ward.—All the streets in this district, still remain in a very flithy condition, the citizens in some

instances having heaped the dirt in front of their dwellings. The contractors have failed to perform their duty.

duty.

Nincteenth Ward.—There are numerous heaps of ashes and garbage in nearly all the streets of this ward, and the gutters are also filled. This is owing to the neglect of the contractor, who seldom sends a cart around to remove the dirt. Third avenue in particular is very filthy.

mere the dirt. Third avenue in particular is very filthy.

GAS LAMPS NOT LIT ON SUNDAY MIGHT.

Opposite 57, 61 and 100 Broadway; Codar street, between Temple and Broadway; corner of Thirty-inith and Eighth avenue; 63 Grand; corner of Canoon and Delancey atreet; one in Cannon, between Delancey and Broadway; cone or of Canoon; one in Grand street, between Cliuton and Suffok; one between Attorney and Ridge; one in Suffolk, between Recome and Grand street, between Cliuton and Suffok; one between Attorney and Ridge; one in Suffolk, between Horome and Grand streets; one in Norfolk, near Grand, one corner of Attorney and Rivinion; one corner of Norfolk and Hester; 3 West Broadway; 167 Read; two in West, setween Barelay and Robinson streets; one opposite 248 and 260 Fulton; 2 Certiand; 19 do., 31 do., 200 do., 215 do., 225 Greenwich; twenty-two lamps in the Sixteenth ward not lit; Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, has been in a state of total darkness for the last two months; Forty-seventh street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, is in the same condition. Lamps in various parts of the following wards were not lit—First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nincteenth.

LIQUOR STORES OPEN ON SUNDAY. The following places were open on Sunday, notwith-standing a special notice was sent to each the evening

standing a special notice was sent to each the evening previous:—

George Duncombe, 275 Bleecker street; Joseph Cusick, 297, Wood & Braisted, 220, Base & Rapp, 264, Wm. Munger, 499 Hudsen street; Michael Nolan, 614 Greenwich street; Ferria Owen, Sixth avenue; John Connelly, 599 Washington street; Asa J. Miller, coruer of Hudsen and Hammend streets; L. Lyons, 13 Carmine street; Samuel Luckey, 259 % Bleecker street; P. J. Acorn, 33 % Sixth avenue; John Rannan, corner of Thirteenth street and Ninth avenue; Samuel Kellinger, 289 Broome street; Samuel Dunlap, 305 % do.; John Smith, 183 Bowery; Edward Story, 120 do.; W. P. Varndell, 149 do.; J. Bergen 108 Forsyth street; J. Bryne, corner of Broome and Forsyth; Benj. Seaton, 29 Bowery.

Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth ward, says: "The liquor abops in this ward were more generally closed than I have known them for the last twelve years. The consequence was ween joyed an unusual quiet. The men informed me that they never saw the ward so orderly, and they never had so little to do in preserving the peace. The poor negroes appeared to take it very hard, as the corner groceries being closed, their rum was entirely ent of." CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORES KEPT OPEN ON

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORES KEPT OPEN OR SUNDAY.

Isaac Meyer, No. 364 Grand street; Wilzuiski, 280 do.;

Hornthal & Whitehead, 296 do.; Stanford, 296 do.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board met last evening, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

NOMINATION OF COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1855. The President of the Board announced that the follow-ing would be the standing committees for the year 1855: Almhouse Department—Aldermen Christy, Fox and Kelly, Arts and Science—Aldermen Kelly, Trowbridge and Howard.

Howard.

Assessments—Aldermen Varian, Voorhis and Fox.

Cleoning Streets—Aldermen W. Tucker, Christy and
Hoffmire.

Ferries—Aldermen Briggs, Drake and Steers.

Finance—Aldermen Herrick, Christy and Moser.

Fire Department—Aldermen Howard, Trowbridge and
Baird.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Aldermen Williamson, Ely and Varian. Croton Aqueduct.—Aldermen Brown, Moser and Kelly. Lamps and Gas.—Aldermen Trowbridge, W. Tucker

And Steers.

Public Health—Aldermen Steers, Briggs and Howard.

Public Health—Aldermen Steers, Briggs and Howard.

Public Health—Aldermen Steers, Briggs and Howard.

Island and Bellecue Establishment—Aldermen C. H.

Tucker, W. Tucker and Herrick.

Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Drake, Moser and

Hoffmire.

Roads—Aldermen Drake, C. H. Tucker and Herrick.

Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Fox, Williamson and Varian.

ian.

Law Department—Aldermen Wakeman, Ely and Lord.
On Markets—Aliermen Voorhis, Ely and Baird.
Ordinances—Aldermen Lord, Brown and Wakeman.
Police—Aldermen Baird, C. H. Tucker and Williamson.
Sclaries and Officers—Aldermen Hoffmire, Drake and
bitions.

Briggs.

Nevers—Aldermen Ely, C. H. Tucker and Kelly.

Streets—Aldermen Briggs, Moser and Baird.

Whavees, Piers and Stips—Aldermen Moser, Steers and

Drake
Railroads—Aldermen Moser, Brown, Briggs, Drake and
Voorhis.

Several petitions for relief from taxes were received several politions for renef from taxes were received and referred. The petition of Alexander Ming, (Mayor's clerk.) to be appointed commissioner of deeds, was re-ferred. The petition of Thomas Van Sant and others, that the new city hall may be erected in Madison square, that the new city hall may be erected in Madison square, was referred. The petition of Wavren Latting, in relation to erecting Washington monument on Madison square, was referred. The nomination of Samuel T. Webster as clerk to the Superintendent of Streets, was confirmed. The nomination of Isaac R. Varian as clerk to the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. in place of Walter Joyce, removed, was confirmed. All papers referred to the committees of the late Board, and which were not acted upon, were directed to be referred to the appropriate committees of the present Board. Several papers from the Board of Councilmen were referred to the respective committees.

CLEP STREET.

The report of the Board of Commissioners in favor of widening Cliff street, between Beckman street and 61 Cliff street, between Beckman

1,151 20 1,007 65 1,149 75

Commercial Advertiser

Daily National Democrat

1,007 55

Staatz Zeitung

1,000 00

New York Demokrat

1,000 00

New York Demokrat

The document was, as usual, very lengthy. The reading was, on motion of Alderman Ety, suspended, and it was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, submitting his annual statements of actions instituted, &c. Ordered to be printed.

TRINITY CHUNCHYARD.

The special committee to whom was referred the non-concurrence of the Board of Councilmen with this Board respecting the repeal of the ordinance to extend Albany street through Trinity Churchyard, reported that they had carefully examined the subject, and the facts having been stated by the committee of the late Board, they did not deem it necessary to go immediately into particulars, and they conclude by offering a resolution adhering to the action of the Board of Aldermen of the 10th May, 1854, repealing the ordinance to extend Albany street through Trinity Churchyard. Adopted by a vote of 13 to 7.

The report was sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were

read and approved. Various petitions were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

Colonel Ming, clerk to Mayor Wood, was appointed :

Commissioner of Deeds.

A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$200 for the purpose of discharging the funeral expenses of fireman Lowery, killed at the late fire in Broadway, was referred

to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Mr. REED called up the consideration of the following

resolution, of which he had given notice on January 3

NE.:—
Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to report upon the propriety of re-letting the contract for the public printing for the Common Council and heads of departments, agreeably to section 12th of the amended charter of 1855, the contract heretofore existing having expired by its own limitation. It was moved that it be referred to the Committee of

The motion to refer was carried, by ayes 27 to

A resolution was offered that a special committee of the Board (of five members) be appointed, provided the the Board (of five members) be appointed, provided the Aldermen appoint a like committee, for the purpose of proceeding to Albany in order to watch the progress of any alterations contemplated by the Legislature in the present city charter, and to endeavor to procure the acoption of a charter insuring an efficient and economical city government, and that the sum of \$500 be appropriated in order to defray the expenses of the committee of Councilmen.

Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Charliss H. Harwhill offered the following resolution:—

Mr. Charles H. Hawkel. offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That with a view to remore some of the street travel from the lower part of the city, and at the same time to reduce the risk to life and property in the passage of the East river betwee a the Battery and Corlaer's Hook, that it be referred to the Committee on Wharves and Piers to report if it is practicable to cause the landing of the steamers of the New York and Norwich lines, to be removed to the East river above Grant Fall river, New York and Stonington, and New York and Norwich lines, to be removed to the East river above Grant street, and, if practicable to do so, to report in what manner it can be best effected.

Referred to Committee on Wharves and Piers.
The petition of the workingmen, (already prioded,) was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.
The various committees of the Board for the prosent year were reported, the names of the members read by the President, and the committees declared organized, as follows:—
Alms House Department—Councilmen J. W. Mason, Chas, J. Holder, J. W. Scott, Chas, teamon, John Hart, Arts and Sciences—Councilmen H. P. See, G. M. Radley, Jacob S. Moore, Andrew Cusack, Jas, E. Kerrigan.

Assements—Councilmen Geo. A. Barney, F. M. Curry, Benry Smith, E. C. M'Connell, Thos. Farren. Cleaning Streets—Councilmen C. S. Cooper, Gideon Clitton, Lavid Coleman, T. S. Van Cott, P. Barnes. Ordon Acquedact Department roton Acqueduct Departement—Councilmen Alfred sh. T. B Ridder, Geo. W. Jenkins, Thos. Dunlap, W.

Ciffon, Lavid Coleman, T. G. Van Cott, P. Barnes.
Croton acqueduct Departement—Councilians Alfred
Brush, T. B. Ridder, Geo. W. Jenkins, Thos. Dunlap, W.
M. Vermilye.

Ferries—Councilmen F. M. Curry, J. W. Mason, E. W.
Brown, J. E. Kerrigan, T. Farren.

Finance—Councilmen J. C. Wandell, B. F. Pinckney,
W. M. Vermilye, P. M. Schenck, J. Ranny.

Fire Department—Councilmen C. J. Holder, B. F.
Pinckney, T. G. Van Cott, J. Clancy, T. Cooper.

Lamps and Gaz—Councilmen B. F. Pinckney, Wm.
Floyd, A. Cussek, J. S. Moore, Jonathan Purdy.

Lands and Placet—Councilmen David Coleman, Thos.
Prentiss, W. Floyd, A. Brush, M. C. Denaho.

Law Department—Councilmen F. E. Mather, O. D.
Swan, H. P. See, J. Clancy, J. Webber.

Markets—Councilmen Gidson Clifton, F. M. Curry, J.
W. T. Van Riper, E. Wainwright, Thos. Prentiss.

Ordirances—Councilmen Otis D. Swan, John Webber,
William Truslow, F. E. Mather, Jonathan Purdy.

Police—Councilmen Thomas G. Van Cott, William M.
Baxter, F. M. Huested, A. Lambrecht, John G. Seely,

Public Health—Councilmen J. W. Ranney, Henry
Sn. itb, J. T. Cubenhoven, Henry S. Slevin, C. S. Cooper.

Public Buildizgs on Blacknell's Island, Randall's

Island, and Bellevue Establishment—Councilmen J. W. T.

Van Riper, William H. Beam, William Taylor, Bartholomew Healy, Bryan McCahill.

Raitroads—Councilmen Horatio Reed, Horatio N.

Wilds, J. C. Wandell, Peter M. Schenck, E. Wainwright.

Repairs and Supplies—Councilmen J. T. Cowenboven,

George A. Barney, H. Reed, G. M. Radley, Joseph A.

Jacis and Ogifice—Councilmen S. M. Huestel, Beo
Game B. Finckney, Horatio Reed, J. G. Seely, Charles

Cannon.

Secery—Councilmen, William H. Beam, William M.

Faxter, William Truslow, Charles H. Haswell, Thomas

Sovers—Councilmen, William H. Beam, William M. Faxter, William Truslow, Charles H. Haswell, Thomas

Science—Councilmen, William H. Beam, William M. Faster, William Truslow, Charles H. Haswell, Thomas Dunlap
Streets—Councilmen George W. Jenkins, H. N. Wilds,
J. T. Cowenhoven, William Taylor, Orlando Gray.
Wharves, Piers and Stips—Councilmen Henry Smith,
George A. Barney, George W. Jenkins, Joseph A. Jackson, Orlando Grey.
Jeint Committee on Accounts—Councilmen E. W. Brown,
J. W. Scott, T. Cooper.
Mr. Clancy was excused by vote from serving on the
Law and Fire Department Committees.
A communication from the City Inspector, with a
form of specification for contract for removing dead
antmals, was referred to Committee on Public Health.
The Board then went into Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Vermylea in the chair, when the consideration of
the resolution for a special committee to Albany, on reform in the city charter, was considered.
Mr. MAIMER opposed the "extravagant vote of \$500
for the purpose," on the principle that \$100 a member
for five men was rather much for a corporate "joilification" to Albany. He wished the sum stricken out.
Mr. WANDELL supported the appropriation idea, and
the delegation of the committee. He said that last year
Mr. Mather went to Albany on a "free ticket" on the
Hudson River Railroad; now there were no "free"
tickets, and members should be paid for their expenses
by the city. He had no particular idea for sharing in
the \$500 himself.
Different members were strongly opposed to the proposition.

he \$500 himself.
Different members were strongly opposed to the pro-An amendment was offered to strike out the sum of

table."

It was carried.

Mr. Reed's motion (see above) was then taken up.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved "that when the committee
it report in favor of the resolution, without ame
ment."

nent."

Mr. CLANCY opposed the motion.

The PRISSIDENT made a few explanatory remarks.

It was moved that the question do lay on the table.

Mr. Cooper spoke in favor of a reference to a special

Mr. COOPER spoke in favor of a reference to a special committee.

Mr. CLANCT said that when it suited a party a stric acherence to the charter and low bids were advocated, but when it was otherwise, the same people could run a horse and wagon through the charter. In this way the Comptroller fad resolved himself into a "four cent man," and peddled out paper, pens and red tape to the heads of the departments. In this way he had cutdown honest labor and furnished out paper that no man would write with, and red tape that the lowest "loafer!" in New York would not use as garters for his stockings. The peddling "four cent? Comptroller had so reduced prices that the hard working mechanic was compelled to work at wages he could not exist on. He moved that the paper do lay on the table.

Mr. CLANCY moved as an amendment, that new pens be purchased for the board and the Flagg pens iaid aside.

aside.

It was lost.

Mr. CLANCY moved that the special committee report on the expediency of the contractor sending in good paper for the Board.

It was lost.

Mr. Tinckney's motion was then taken up and carried.

Mr. Clancy moved that the committee consist of thrity. Not put.

It was earned that the committee consist of five.

The Committee of the Whole was then discharged, and reperied—when Mr. Clancy renewed his quill pen and paper amendments.

They were lost, when the original paper was passed to a third reading.

They were lost, when the original paper was passed as a third reading.

The rules and regulations for the guidance of members and the transaction of the business of the Board, were read and adopted section by section.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

JAN. 8.—His Honor Mayor Wood in the chair. The mintues of the last meeting were read and approved. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR. The MAYOR announced that he had appointed the fol-

The MAYOR announced that he had appointed the following committees for the year:—

Committee on County Offices—Anson Herrick, Josiah W. Brown, Nathan C. Ely.

Committee on Annual Taxes—John Kelly, Henry R. Hoffmire, Daniel D. Lord.

Committee on Criminal Courts and Police—James R. Steers, Henry Howard, John H. Briggs.

Committee on Civil Courts—Isaac O. Barker, George W. Varian, William Baird.

Several petitions for correction and remission of taxes were received and referred.

Application from A. W. Bradford, Surrogate, for additional aid in his office, was also referred.

Alderman Ely offered a resolution that all papers and matjers remaining in the hands of the committees of 1854 be referred to the same committees of the present year. Adopted.

CORDINES BILLS.

The bills of the four Coroners for the quarter ending.

CORONERS' BILLS.

The bills of the four Coroners for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1854, amounting to \$3,743 12½, for holding 534 inquests during that period, wore received and referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, 4 o'clock.

Supreme Court. Before Hon. Judge Campbell.

SUIT ARISING OUT OF THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

JAN. 8.—Davis'vs. Occar W. Sturtevant.—This suit was

brought upon a bond given by defendant Sturtevant as principal, and the other defendants as sureties, upon an principal, and the other defendants as sureties, upon an attachment issued out of this court. The bond was conditioned, "that if the said Oscar W. Sturtevant shall appear on the return of said attachment, and abide the order and judgment of the court thereupon, then the obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue." Sturtevant made default, and the bond was forfeited. The attachment was one of a large number all growing out of the same proceedings. The attachment was issued on the 12th of the same month. The defencant sturtevant not appearing on the 12th, the bond was declared forfeited; another attachment was ordered, and Sturtevant appeared. Arguments were beard at great length in the case of Sturtevant, and it appeared on the trial of this cause that the plaintiffs had expended a much larger sum of money in the employment of counsel than the five hundred dollars—the penalty of the bond in this suit. But it further appeared that the argument in all the attachment cases—twenty seven in number. The court having decided in favor of the plaintiffs, who were the relators in the attachment proceedings, ordered a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the relators' costs and expenses. This reference was ordered on the 5th of March, 1863, in the case against Sturtevant alone. On the Sthof March the referee made his report, in which he stated that he had "proceeded on the principal of ascertaining the aggregate amount of costs and expenses and counsel fees in all the case; and of assigning to each case as equal and proportionate thate of this aggregate amount." The referee found that the costs, expenses and counsel fees in all the case; in the case of Sturtevant. The conclusion of the referee is report, as the costs and expenses in this matter, including the expenses of this reference and reasonable counse fees, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-eight cents, (32,740 78.) This amount was to be divided amont the twenty-seven defendants. There were some small additions attachment issued out of this court. The bond was conditioned, "that if the said Oscar W. Sturtevant shall an

Jan. 8.—A chamber case was being investigated, with doors locked, and to which our reporter was refused admittance by the officer on guard, who the Judge was that presided, or what the precise nature of the investigation, we were unable to ascertain. The rumor is that the suit was between two parties as to the custody of children. The counsel engaged were Messra. Nicholl and De Forrest, and at their solicitation the members of the press were excluded.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THE BUILDING LAWS-

JAN. 8.—The Fire Department of the City of New Fork w. Joseph Harrison.—This was a suit for penalties incurred by the defendant in erecting buildings in Jane street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, in violation of the fire ordinal A law was passed to compel houses to be built of a certain thickness, and not accessed a certain highest in order to protect the city at compel houses to be built of a certain thickness, and not to exceed a certain height, in order to protect the city at large from the spread of conflagrations, and also to protect the individual occupant of a house from fire originating with his neighbor. If the principle upon which houses are constructed is tolerated the law might as well be repealed; for so greedy are men who build houses for others to occupy, that, to save a few thousand of brick or four inches of space, they will disregard every consideration of safety to others. always and not nufre-

others to occupy, that, to save a few thousand of brick or four inches of space, they will disregard every consideration of safety to others, always, and not unfrequently to themselves.

Judge ligratham (first Judge.) this morning, gave the following decision in the case, in which many suits are involves. He said—this case was tried before me, without a jury, on the 20th of December, 1854. I find, as to the facts, that the detendant is the owner of the buildings described in the complaint; that they were erected under his order and on his account, after the year 1850, that the buildings so erected are four separate and distinct houses; that two of the partition walls are erected or studs, and not of brick or stone, and are a violation of the fire laws passed relative to the city of New York. That on the thof March, 1852, the Fire Wardens gave the necessary notice to remove the same; and that such notice has not been compiled with, but that the said partitions still remain; and I find, as a matter of law upon these facts, that the defendant is liable to the penalty of \$600 for exerting each of such buildings in violation of law, and the further sum of \$50 for each twenty-four hours from the 9th of March, 1852, for not removing the same after notice so to de was served upon him. As the plaintiffs for 56,000. The plaintiffs also are entitled to a decree that the nuisance be removed. In settling such decree, the plaintiffs must give the defendant notice, so that he may be heard in regard to the particular provisions thereof.

Court of General Sessions.

JAN. 8 .- The Court of General Sessions for the month of January, was opened this morning, by the Recorder The following gentlemen were sworn in as

g gentlemen were sworn in as

ORANO JURGES,

William Hibbard, Foreman.
Arnold, Elnathan Thorn,
Gabriel Arnoux,
selloni, Gabriel Arnoux,
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selloni, Gabriel Arnoux,
henry Asylis,
unmings, Jr.,
henry Asylis,
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Jereniah Lambert,
Lawrence, Jereniah Lambert,
Lawrence, Jereniah Lambert,
Lawrence, Jewid McMaster,
leDonald, John D. Phenix,
McCurdy, Abraham Sands,
rder then charged them merity as follor Alfred P. Arnold, Lewis J. Belloni, William Baulch, Henry Corse,
Thomas Cummings, Jr.,
Daniel French,
Walter Lockwood, Ferdinand Lawrence, Rich'd. D. Lathrop, Alex. L. McDonald, Robert H. McCurdy,

The Recorder then charged them nearly as follows:-GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY-It is your duty to enquire into such criminal matters as may be presented for your consideration. The institution of a grand jury is a time-honored one, and was created for the protection of our liberties and reputations. Your proceedings are purely preliminary, and secresy in your deliberations is enjoined by statute. Your duty is not only to guard the rights and liberties of the community, but to protect the rights of those who are innocently accused. You have cognizance of all crimes, from the highest to the lowest. You are selected with reference to the position you occupy in the community, and that community requires that you should rigidly examine all matters brought under your notice. Our rights depend on the proper execution of the laws, and your body must make a presentment before any case of a criminal nature can be passed npon. You, perbaps, have sometimes discovered that many complaints are made by individuals who are not so much prompted by public interest as they are actusted by private malice. Cases of this kind frequently occur, and the fact of any malicious motive is only disclosed on the trial before a petty jury. From your experience of human nature, you will readily discover such motives as these, and when you see a party coloring the facts of a case to gratify his malice, you will investigate such a case with the closest scrutiny. Although a party thus accused would be acquitted, yet the stain inflicted on his reputation by a public trial, might entail upon him an incalculable evil. Before you find an indetment, you must be astisfied that the evidence is sufficient to convict. Again, if in your investigations, evidence is adduced in favor of the party charged, your duty will be to follow up such evidence, and if it establishes the inrocence of the defendant, to dismiss the bill. You are not simply to examine the evidence against a party. One class of cases especially deserves strict investigation—I meas that of obtaining money under false pretences. To constitute this offence there must be some artfully devised tale; some statement against which ordinary care is not a sufficient guard, and it must be in relation to some existing fact. It would be well for you to call in the of our liberties and reputations. Your proceedings are purely preliminary, and secresy in your deliberations is enjoined by statute. Your duty is not only to guard

were found on the person of Flinn; but none in the posmental positions of Kenney.

I wylary in the Third Degree.—James Brandon was
indicted for breaking into the store of Mark O'Brien, 216
Ilowery, on the night of the 12th of November last, in
company with another, with the intention of committing
a robbery. The prisoner was detected in the act by the
officers, who arrested him, when he partially admitted his
guilt. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to two years and six
months in the State prison.

Pleaded Guilty.—John Flinn, who pleaded guilty to
burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two and
a half years in the State prison. Judgment was suspended in the case of Wm. Shook, who pleaded guilty to
receiving stolen goods.

pended in the case of Wm. Shook, who pleaded gulity to receiving stolen goods.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court then adjourned for the day. Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson. PRACTICE IN PROCEEDINGS TO OPEN DEPAULT. JAN, 8 .- Brown vs. Bertine .- On the 2d day of Novem

ber, 1854, this cause was regularly called upon the day calendar, and no one appearing to answer for the plain-tiff, on motion of counsel for the defendant, a judgment calendar, and no one appearing to answer for the plaintiff, on motion of counsel for the defendant, a judgment of dismissal of the complaint was thereupon rendered by the court for the sum of \$11.50 costs. On the 4th day of November a motion was made on the part of the plaintiff to have this judgment opened. This motion was granted upon the payment by the plaintiff of the amount of the said judgment to the defendant or his attorney, the court further ordering that the cause be set down for trial on the 20th day of November. On the last mentioned day, the cause being again placed upon the calendar, was regularly callet; and, no one appearing for the defendant, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, adjourned to the 7th day of December, on which day it was again called, and no one answering for the defendant, an inquest was held therein, and judgment entered for the plaintiff or \$500 and costs. The defendant now moves that this judgment be vacated and set aside, on the ground of inequality—the costs of the first judgment never having been paid by the plaintiff.

Thomron, J.—the payment of costs was made the condition upon which the first judgment was to be vacated. Those costs not having been paid, that judgment still remains in full force and effect. All orders granted by the court, in any proceeding or upon any monion whatever, should be reduced to writing and filed with the Clerk. In all cases where an order is granted in the presence and hearing of both the parties thereto, the condition imposed therein should be complied with within twenty-four hours after service of a certified copy of the order upon the party against whom it may be entered, or at any time before such service. In the case under consideration, the judgment of the lith Becember, and all subsequent proceedings thereon, must be set aside, with \$10 costs to the defendant.

New Town in Erie County.—An application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the erection of a new town out of portions of the present city of Buffalo and from the territory described as follows.—'All that part of the city of Buffalo bounded west by the State line, north by the northerly bounds of the said city, east by the easterly bounds of the said city, east by the easterly bounds of the said city, the control of Genesee street, thence westerly along the line of the centre of Genesee street, until it strikes the easterly line of lot 23, and of the Seventh ward of said city; thence along the eastern and northern boundaries of the Seventh and Eleventh wards of said city to the cut or canal leading from Scajaquada creek to the Nagara river; thence along said cut or canal to said Nisgars river; We do not learn who are the movers in this affair, nor understand the logic that argues for the necessity of such division. Buffalo is preity well as it is, for the present. Buffalo Republic, Jan. 5. THANKSGIVING.—Governor McKae, of Mississippi, as appointed Thursday, Jan. 18, as a day of thanks to hear.

B. H. Mills, the anti-Know Nothing candidate for mem-ber of Assembly at the late special election in Orleans county, did not carry a single town in the county.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Important Bill Against Foreign Paupers and

In the House of Representatives, January 2, 1865, Mr. T. Wentworth, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bill, which was read twice, and recom-

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But it exacted by the Stream and House of Representations the stream of the stream of the control of the control

grant or disorderly person.
Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the term "convict for a felonious offence" in this act, shall not be held to designate a person convicted of a political

offence.

Sec. 16. And be if further enacted, That the Secretary of State shall furnish to the consuls of the United States resident abroad such instructions, regulations, books, and forms, as shall be necessary and proper to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish to the several collectors in the United States such instructions and regulations as shall be necessary to the same purpose.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Inspectors of the Customs-Their Duties and

Inspectors of the Customs—Their Duties and Compensation.

[From the Boston Herald, Jan. 5.]

We learn that a bill has been matured by the Committee on Commerce, and will soon be laid before Congress, for increasing the pay of Inspectors of the Customs. This measure, if consummated, will be an act of simple but tardy justice to a cless of executive officers whose onerous and responsible duties are but meagrely requited, in comparison with those rendered the government in other branches of the public service. While the compensation of other officers of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government have been increased by a large per centage within the last few years, and the salaries of employes in private business have been generally advanced in an equal ratio, the pay of Inspectors in the revenue service bas remained stationary for nearly fortry years. At present it is nearly on a level with that of ordinary mechanics, who have no responsibility beyond their diligent application during usual business hours. In the meantime, the labor and responsibility attaching to their position, especially in the larger ports of entry, have been enhanced in proportion to the rapid development of commercial enterprise, to meet the increased wants and enlarged resources of our population.

Furthermore, the increased cost of living in our seaboard towns, falls meet heavily upon this class of officers, who, in consequence of their required application to business from sunrise to sunset, find it necessary to support their families in those expensive localities where rents, provisions, and other necessaries command a price altogether disproportionate to their salaries. Everybody knows that three dollars per diem, at the time when that rate of compensation for inspectors was fixed, in 1816, sufficed for a more ample maintenance of the recipient than would double that sum at the present period, in such places as Boston and New York; and it is a notorious fact, (which but peorly accords with the liberal and discrim

requisite for this branch of the public service, and for which the government gradgingly doles out a thousand dollars per annum, readily commands, at the hands of private enterprise, twice or thrice that amount of remuneration. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that the government needs nothing but brains and muscles for the important service enterprise, twice or thrice that amount of remuneration. They need to be not only men of capacity, but of incorruptible integrity, whose position in society places them above the temptation to which such officers are commandly exposed, to cosnive at frauds upon the revenue-such men as are not often found in any subordinate station in private life. In fact, the high character of its revenue efficers is the principal guaranty which government can possess that its financial interests will be faithfully subserved; and men who are every way competent and worthy to be constituted guardians of the public treasury, however patriotic may be their inclinations, cannot often afford to render their services merely for the honor which attaches to such a subordinate, but responsible position.

Though economy in the administration of public affairs cannot be too strongly urged or toe highly commended, yet, on the other hand, a niggardly pelicy in the recompense of faithful public services is not less to be condemned than one of wasteful expenditure. Hence, we trust it at Congress will not be backward in making equitable provision for a corps of actual workingmen, who earn what they draw from the public treasury, and whom it seems to have hittered overloaded in adjusting the scale of official compensation in the several departments of government.

the scale of official compensation in the several departments of government.

NEWRPAYER CORRESPONDENCE.
[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Washinton, Friday, Jan. 5, 1856.

Agreement of the United States Government not to Annez the Sandwich Islands.

I am persuaded that we shall hear no more, at this session, of schemes for the acquisition of Cuba, of a port in St. Domingo, and of the Sandwich Islands. These are worn out speculations—and are as flat as any one of the fancy stocks that lately fell in your stock exchange, and like them, are dropped from the political stock list.

In regard to the Sandwich Islands question, it is only surprising that it was ever entertained by the present administration, and it could not be, with proper regard for the obligations into which the United States had entered with foreign powers.

It is not generally known, but it is true, and can be at any time shown, that this government is under a distinct pledge not to acquire or take possession of those islands. During the administration of President Tyler, and while Mr. Upshur was Secretary of State, an event occurred that drew the attention of this government to the Standwich Islands. A British fleet, under the command of Sir George Follet, took possession of them, tipon some pretence, whereupon this government made a strong remonstrance, and the British government made a strong remonstrance, and the British government in the same time recognized the independence of the islands, and urged the same measure upon the British government. Lord Palmerston, with some hesitation, assented to it, but not without a most decided and explicit pleage on the part of our government that the United States would not acquire the islands. Mr. Fox was the British Minister here at the time, and the pleage to which I refer Man given by Mr. Upshur to bim, in the correspondence on the subject. At a subsequent time, under the administration of President Taylor, Mr. Clayton being Secretary of State, the Hawaiian princes were here, with a commis

that had acknowledged it, and that neither of these powers should appropriate the islands to themselves.

[Letter from F. J. Grund.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. 1855.

The Cabinet Rumors.

The rumors about cabinet changes continue without interruption, but still I believe that no such change will take place, and that Gov. Marcy will confound all his private and public enemies. He has been the conservative genius of the cabinet and has as such, not only rendered valuable services by the things he has done, but more especially by the measures he has prevented others from taking. He has been the great anti-filibuster of the cabinet, opposed to taking Cub a by a coup de magin and then negotiating for it. He has been opposed to the Gadsden treaty, which was made over his head, and to the discovery of the cabinet and the provided of the sandwich Islands, he has had nothing to do with the appointment of Mr. George N. Sanders, who sent incendiary letters addressed to the people of Switzerland, and to the French, under the seal of the American Legation in Londer, all over the Continent. Generally speaking, Gov. Marcy is hard to move, and those who law conspired to get him out of the State Department ever since he has had charge of it, must have discovered the fact long ere this. Take Marcy and Guthrie out of the cabinet and the governmental lever has lost its fulcrumagain repeat there will be no change.

Political Intelligence.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, delivered an address before the Know Nothings of Norfolk, Va., on he 4th inst. The Norfolk Herald says that it was reported that he came on purpose to counteract the intucace of Mr. Wise and keep the party straight—but this appears to be erroneous; Mr. Rayner declares, (as we are informed) that he did not hear of Mr. Wise's whereabouts till he arrived within the neighborhood of Norfolk. The Know Nothings say Mr. Wise answers their purpose very well, and that it would be ille pastime for them to employ a special orator to reply to him.

The Boston Res. the overant of the Know Nothings in

their purpose very wen, and the time for them to employ a special orator to reply to him.

The Boston Bee, the organ of the Know Nothings, in Massachusetts, says there is no such penalty as expulsion from the order existing in the Know Nothing organization.

The democratic journals of Georgia are looking around for a candidate for Gevernor. Some think that the present Governor, Hershel V. Johnson, is the most fitting nerson.

sent Governor, Hershel V. Johnson, is the most fitting person.

The Albany Register, a silver gray whig paper, which supported Clark at the last election, has now a desirgite be destinctly understood that it has no influence with Governor Clark, and no association with those who have.

THE ENOW NOTHING CONVENTION AT PITTSEURG.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Jan. 5.]
A convention of the delegates of the Know Nothing erder of this State is now assembled in this city, and the

magnates of the cabai are ness from an particle of know we outsiders, of course, are not permitted to know what this secret conclave is about, so far as its members can prevent it; but as there are always some leaky vessels affect in such a fleet, enough has leaked out to indicate what the delegates contemplate or are en-

pers can prevent it; but as there are aways some leasy vesuels aftest in such a feet, enough has leaked out to indicate what the delegates contemplate or are engaged in.

It is a gathering, we understand, to take charge of the general affairs of the order, from settling the petty squabbles that arise in ward and township councils, up to the grave affairs of the State. The quarrels among the faithful in this city are a portion of its troubles; but it essays, meanwhile, as we are told, to discuss (perhaps to determine.) who shall be United States Senator, how Governor Follock shall manage amid the difficulties which surround him, what laws shall be brought before the Legislature, and how worded, what shall be done with the public works, &c., &c.

So far as State affairs are concerned, it is, if these facts be true, an imperium in imperior—an empire within an empire—which blocks out the legislation of the State, and leaves to our representatives the simple take of registering its edicts. Judging from the vote for Speaker in the House, the Legislature would seem to be inclined to how to this invisible dictation and suffer the momentous questions, which concern us as a people, to be sattled in a secret cabal of men in whom the people have reposed no confidence, and to whom they have entrusted no power.

Are the people prepared for this new method of governing? When they chose their legislators they (apparently,) did it under the conviction that Harrisburg was to be the seat of government, and the capitol the arean for discussing and settling the subjects of legislation; and it did not seem to be in their minds that an irresponsible and unknown band of men would venture to selfthe accountable representatives or the people affile as a secondary and subordinate body, and make them the mere mouthpieces of a power behind the throne.

as a secondary and amordante body, and make them the mere moutbpieces of a power behind the throne.

The Forgery Case in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Jan. 4.]

Rumors were rife in the streets, Tuesday, of a large forgery said to have been perpetrated by Main street merchant. The report at first was, mat a check of \$12,000 on the bank of Lucas & Simonds, in the name or Doan, King & Co., had been forged, and the money obtained on it.

This was all incorrect, however, and before night the whole facts had become known. It appears that R. P. Perry, of the firm of R. P. Perry & Co., hardware merchants, on Main street, is the offending party. For twelve or fifteen months Mr. Perry has been "on the street," as the phrase is, to raise money. Finding negotiations difficult to effect, he has taken the liberty from time to time to affethe names of responsible citizens to his paper. The name of Mayor How, Wyllis R. King, and others are said to have been freely used in this way; and the amount of paper, in whole or in part fightious, that he has obtained money on amounts, it is said, to fully \$17,000.

At length a party getting one of the bogus notes with Mr. King's name on it, and wishing to be fully satisfied in regard to its value, went to Mr. K., and rom him learned the astounding fact that the name was a forgery. The whole course of a year or more's frauds immediately became known, and Mr. Perry and family belonged to a leading Christian conpregation in this city, and enjoyed a full share of public esteem. The family have the sympathics of all generous hearts in this heavy trial.

Mantin Van Burren a Dead Lion.—The cele-

MARTIN VAN BUREN A DEAD LION.—The celebrated lion Martin Van Buren died last week, at Auburn, in this State. The history of this ilon is not whelly devoid of interest. He was presented to Martin Van Buren during the time he was President, by the Emperor of Morocco, who also sent the President at the same time a pair of full-blooded Arabian horses. As the President of the United States is not permitted to accept any gift from a foreign government, these animals were sold at auction in the city of Washington, soon after their arrival. Raymond & Co. became the purchasers of the lion, and ever since that tune he has been kniwn only by the name of Martin Van Buren. The lion at the time of his death was about thirty years old.